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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01101662

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhishek Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga school Jhandewalan

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal art are a collection of knowledge and value system, tribal communities share with their environment and themselves.

Valuable insights: Cultural Perspectives

① Strong family and kinship ties based on blood relation.

② Community ownership of resources

③ Shared language and culture

④ Endogamy is celebrated

⑤ Tribal music and entertainment modes of celebration

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Valuable insights: Values of Tribal Communities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Values of conservation of nature.
Eg: Patta chitra Art.

② Harmony between humans, animals and plants. Eg: Sarees with animal figurines.

③ Egalitarian society – equal role & participation of women.

④ Community living and avoiding materialistic growth.

∴ Tribal art needs to be conserved as it is a storehouse of India's cultural richness.

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru are two of most important architects of Indian Freedom Struggle in 20th century.

Similarity in Approach

1. Both favoured involvement of masses.
2. Role of women in indian freedom struggle is invaluable
3. Equality and oneness of all religions.
4. Social unity and religious unity → key to attain freedom
5. British rule → sole cause of India's poverty and underdevelopment.

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Difference in approach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Purna swaraj demand of Nehru was initially not agreed to by Gandhiji

② Role of technology and industrialisation – not favored by Gandhi who believed in Gram Swaraj.

③ Modern Education was supported by Nehru while Gandhiji favored value based education.

④ Role of Religion : Nehru was agnostic while Gandhiji said religion is integral to all facets of life.

⑤ Nehru defied caste while Gandhiji saw untouchability and not castes as evil.

∴ Both Nehru and Gandhi had immense influence of Indian freedom struggle even with difference in approach.

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए-में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The post world war II phase saw accelerated decolonization all around the world i.e. from 1945 to almost 1991.

Key factors : Decolonisation

① Fall of colonial power in world war II (GJ: England, Italy etc.

② Rise of socialist Russia, who renounced colonialism.

③ Post war reconstruction → reduced resources availability with colonial power.

④ Formation of United Nations & other organisation (WB, IMF)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) weakened military elite of the world.

(6) Pressure of USA → for free economy access

(7) Rise of Hedgling economies and Non-Alignment economies who favoured and championed independence.

Though decolonisation accelerated post WW2, but not in true sense.

As it was replaced by neo colonialism of the west

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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent occurings of floods in cities of Chennai (2015) and Bangulore (2022) are result of human enroachment of water bodies.

Impact on Water Bodies

① Reduced ground water recharge ~~at~~ from these bodies

② Increases surface runoff

③ Reduced carrying capacity of rivers and lake beds

④ Destroys local ecosystem supported by these bodies

⑤ Increases surrounding temperature and effect on local climate.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Pollution : Due to human activity led runoff → eutrophication

(7) Increased Biological Oxygen Demand of water bodies → ↓ biodiversity support

(8) Changing of natural course / flood plain → concretisation

(19)

Way Forward
- → Proper regulations on lake/ water body conservation
- → Zonation → regulating encroachment
- → Recharging / reclaiming lost water bodies

∴ water bodies in urban areas are crucial for water security as well as ecosystem biodiversity.

Hence, it's protection is needed.

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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geo-physiography and topology play the most important role in influencing the development of transportation system.

Physical features influencing : Transportation System

① Plains : Easier to construct roads and railways connectivity.
Operation : needs less maintenance.

② Hills / Rugged terrain : Railway connectivity is not possible. Road construction → last mille connectivity but costly.

③ Desert & Marshes → Road is difficult

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Slope of the terrain

→ Permeability

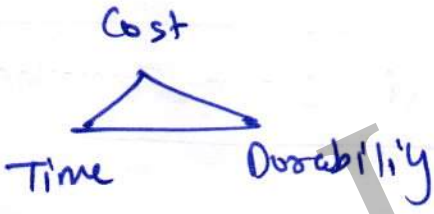
→ Economic cost

→ Climatic conditions

→ Physical features → Rivers, Oceans, Plateaus

→

Constraint



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ocean trenches are the deepest point on earth and ocean surfaces

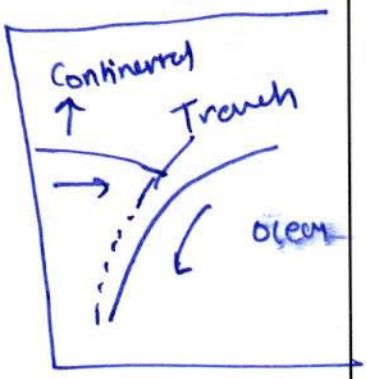
Eg: Challenger's Deep in Pacific Ocean (> 10,000 km depth)

Formation of Ocean Trenches

① They are formed as convergent boundaries as well as divergent boundaries in the ocean

② Convergent Boundaries

When an oceanic plate submerges below continental plate, it gives rise to deep valley known as trenches.



⇒ Mostly found at continental margins.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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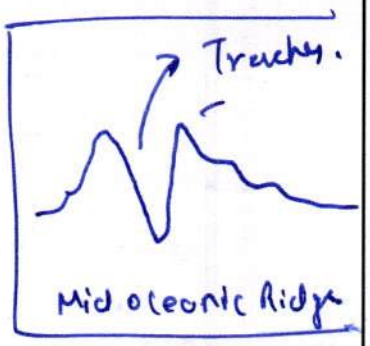
(5) Divergent Boundaries



Mostly formed at Mid oceanic ridges between 2 parallel mountain systems.

Area of intense volcanic activity.

Characteristics of Oceanic ~~Ridges~~ Trenches

(1) Depth of these valleys are greater than 4 km

(2) Areas of intense volcanic eruption & earthquake

(3) These are made up of basalt and other elements like Silicul & Magnesium

(4) Rich in biodiversity.

Ocean trenches are unique features of an oceanic relief.

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Global warming led climate change will increase frequency and intensity of extreme events. (IPCC AR6 report)

Reasons: Increasing extreme rainfall

① La Nina (triple dip): Increased rainfall in S.E. Asia → India.

② Positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)

③ Presence of Madden Jullian Oscillations over Indian subcontinent

④ Increase in average global temperature → increasing convection → floods due to rainfall

⑤ Increasing frequency of cyclones → extreme rainfall

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Development & Urbanisation led change in atmospheric circulation.

Socio-economic impact : Extreme Rainfall

(1) Loss of lives due to floods, storm surge.

(2) Loss of livelihoods

(3) Destruction of infrastructure

(4) Loss of public resources

(5) High fiscal burden on the state

(6) Destruction of agriculture crop → food security issues

(7) loss of savings and assets

(8) Increased inequality & poverty incidence

(9) Destruction of public utility and critical infra

∴ Climate resilient development is key to inclusive growth.

VisionIAS

8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to UNFPA, India has entered into a 37 year period of demographic dividend with 51% population in working age.

Why India cannot afford low participation of women in workforce

1. It leads to large unemployment
2. To facilitate economic growth (IMF: 27% to growth)
3. For equitable distribution of resources and growth
4. Reducing inequality and poverty.
5. For making growth sustainable and inclusive

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Huge source of demographic dividend

(7) Adds to human capital of India

(8) Workforce → competetive advantage of exports.

(9) Untapped potential → increase in productivity and efficiency of economic system.

(10) Can lead to increase in national savings and ∴ investments.

Steps to Increase Participation of women

(1) Holistic education at all levels

(2) Increase health outcomes (NFHS 5 : 59% anaemic)

(3) Increased access to higher education

(4) Remote working jobs → ↑ed participation

As Swami Vivekanada has said, "It is difficult for a bird to fly only on one wing." ∴ women participation is key to Viksit Bharat by 2047.

VisionIAS

9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste is "heirarchical division of society" based on notion of purity and pollution and birth.

Caste has undergone a social change in recent times.

Progressive Sewlarization of Caste

① Politics : Caste based political parties (Eg) Bahujan Samajwadi Party.

② Social movements based on caste
(Eg) : Dalit Panther movement.

③ Ghettoization in cities & Rural areas
similar caste occupy → one place.

④ Caste based groups on social media
→ caste assertiveness

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Trade Groups / occupations based on caste ⇒ Trading → Baniya / Marwari's

(6) Demands of caste based census & reservation in private jobs.

New changing dynamic

According to PM Modi, caste has changed notion, now the weaker section represent new castes:

New Caste
- Youth
- Gurib (Poor)
- Kisan (Farmer)
- (Nari) Mahillayen

GYAN → new caste system of India.

∴ though there has been secularisation of caste, there cannot be a casteless society without loss of caste assertiveness

VisionIAS

10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Oxfam's, Inequality in India report 2023, 10% of Indian citizens hold 70% of the total wealth.

And according to NITI Ayog, poverty has fallen from 25% (2014) → 11% (2024) (MDPI)

Reason for rising inequality with fall in poverty.

① Underemployment → low valued jobs

② Unemployment increase but social support from state

③ Disguised unemployment in agriculture.

④ Low economic growth in all sectors.

⑤ Poor performance of agriculture vis-a-vis services

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Vicious cycle (Nurkse) → rich gets richer

(7) lack of social sector development → low human development (HDI rank 134)

(8) low skilling of workforce → wage productivity mismatch (ILO Report)

(9) Social structural issues → Caste discrimination → low social mobility (WB rank : 76)

(10) High inequality in land holding pattern.

(11) Poor health and education outcomes (Economic Survey 2022)

measures to tackle inequality
- → Skilling, Upskilling, Reskilling of workforce
- → Neo age education → digital jobs
- → Spread of green jobs → Labour intensive

Along with poverty, solving problem of inequality is key to peace & sustainability. (SDG 10)

VisionIAS

11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The rise of Sunga dynasty after overthrowing Maurya's marked the beginning of decline of Buddhism in India.

Competetive & Hostile Dynamic b/w Brahmanism & Buddhism → Decline of Buddhism.

① Ideology : Buddhism → lack of image worship & renunciation life difficult for masses to connect

Brahmanism : idol worship, brahmans → intimate contact to God.

② Political Patronage : Decline of Maurya empire → decline in support to Buddhism

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Sungas and Guptas favoured Brahmanism

∴ loss of state support.

(3) Funding : Brahmanism receive funding in the form of temples, caves and guilds donated immensely.

Post Satavahana decline Buddhism lost it's source of resources for sustenance.

(4) Followers : Followers in Buddhism had to follow a more extreme penance life compared to Brahmanism

⇒ lead to loss of support to Buddhism.

Other Sources / Reasons of Decline of Buddhism

(1) Gupta rule for more than 300 years.

(2) Increasing decline in purity of Buddhism with rise of Mahayana sect.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Restrictions in Buddhism on joining into Sanghas (debt ridden → not allowed)

(4) Spread to other regions like Srilanka Tibet, etc

(5) Rise of Bhagvatism and Shaivism under the patronage of Chola & Pallava rulers.

(6) Intense competition from Jains and other heterodox sects like Ajivika.

∴ Indian ancient scene was graced by many heterodox sects which lost its relevance due to many reasons.

VisionIAS

12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Medieval period of India was witness to many invasions and cultural interaction which led to formation of traveller's accounts → useful in historical reconstruction.

European's Account : Medieval Period

① Ibn - Batuta ~~Come~~ (Morocco)

- Come during reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.
- Explained agricultural & materialistic richness of India
- Described prosperity of India → sink of precious metals
- Abundant elephants, horses, guilds.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Nicolo-de Conti - (Italian)

- Came during reign of Deva Raya II
- Explained governance of Vijayanagar empire
- Robberies and theft were not found in rule
- People were ornaments & gold necklaces.

(3) Fernao Nuniz - (Portuguese)

- Described reign of Krishna Deva Raya II
- Talked about water conservation system
- System of a large dam on Tungabhadra and canals network.
- women → involved in wrestling, storytelling, astrology, farming, etc.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Captain William Hawkins & Thomas Roe.

(British

- Come during the reign of Jehangir
- Saw struggling peasants
- Rich monarch and royalty
- Conflict with portuguese
- Agricultural richness and self-sufficiency of villages
- Commonly rights, but poor technological growth.

∴ Varied european travellers have helped in our understanding of empires and people of medieval period.

These accounts are "window to our civilisation".

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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Brit's victory of Battle of Plassey in 1757, acts as a 'cornerstone moment' in the history of modern India.

Battle of Plassey : Course of Indian History

① Gave boost to British Interest for Subjugating India into a colony

② 1st instance of defeat of an Indian regional state/ruler to an European pvt company

③ Showed how small discipline British army could defeat large old school based Indian army.

④ Example of British intellect and deceit.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Proof of abled 2nd rung of commanders in British army.

(6) Laid to increasing avenues of drain of wealth

(7) Diwani rights of Bengal → led access to trade and land revenue.

(8) Gave a permanent base to East India Company in Kolkata → future actions.

Battle of Plassey: Changed course of world

(1) Race for colonisation all over the western european world.

(2) Division of regions between French, British, Dutch and Portuguese -

(3) Increased pace of exploitation of colonies for domestic gains.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Drain of wealth → laid the seeds of Industrial Revolution in England.

(5) Battle for colonies → world war 1

(6) formation of economies of free trade → laissez faire Policy

(7) Development of Steam Engine, Railways Suez Canal → exploiting colonial economy.

(8) India → exporter of raw material to the world and importer of finished goods.

∴ it would not be wrong to say "Battle of Plassey" left an indelible mark on future of both India & the world.

VisionIAS

14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The partition horrors of 1947 saw huge influx of refugees from both Pakistan & Bangladesh (erstwhile E. Pakistan).

The refuges were to be settled in nearby Punjab and west Bengal.

Easy settlement in Punjab : Reasons.

① Same Religion of refugees (Predominantly Sikh)

② Shared culture of being a Punjabi

③ Common shared political patronage under Ranjit Singh

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Similar economic condition → largely agrarian.

Difficulty: Settlement of Refugees in Bengal

(1) Religious Conflict: B/w hindus & muslim refugees.

(2) Already existing tension between communities under British rule.

(3) Difference between peasant and landlord class.

(4) Partition of Bengal in 1905 under lord Curzon → led hostility.

(5) Role of Muslim league in E. Pakistan → vitriol against Bengali Hindus.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Political will was lacking in the thereby state political party who used crisis → political gain.

The effect of difficult settlement of refugees in W. Bengal after 1947 is still felt today in the border state.

VisionIAS

15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to WEF, Global Energy Transition Index, India is ranked 63rd out of 140 countries.

Economic cost : Transition (Coal → Green Energy)

① Critical Minerals extraction and mining is costly. eg: Lithium

② High fiscal burden on the government

③ Decomissioning of existing coal plants will lead to wastage of resources

④ Life cycle cost of green energy still very high against coal energy (Economic Survey 2024)

⑤ Supply chain of green energy tech not well established

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) low R&D expenditure of developing countries → unequal benefit

(7) Huge initial capital shock required.

(8) Import dependency for inputs → current account deficit → ↑ed burden on reserves.

Social Cost : Transition

(1) loss of employment in coal based sector – traditional source

(2) lack of skilling & skilled workforce will lead to increased inequality

(3) Decreased social welfare → green energy will be uneconomical.

(4) Green energy → capital intensive, ∴ will exacerbate unemployment problems.

(5) lack of technology with LDC's → exploitation by developed countries.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) will lead to exclusion and marginalisation of weaker especially women from development process.

(7) MSME's will face brunt of ↑ed cost and reduced competetiveness.

(8) Might lead to regional disparity in development ⟹ social unrest.

∴ as per India's stand at COP28 at UAE, energy transition must just, fair and according to CBDR principles.

VisionIAS

16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are openings on the surface of the earth, from where magma from asthonesphere reach the surface.

Types of Volcano
- Shield
- Caldera
- Composite volcano
- Basalt Plain Provinces.

Process: Formation of Volcanic Caldera

① Caldera's are formed when on volcano contains high - viscous lava flows

② This high viscous lava flows contains ash, debris, gases

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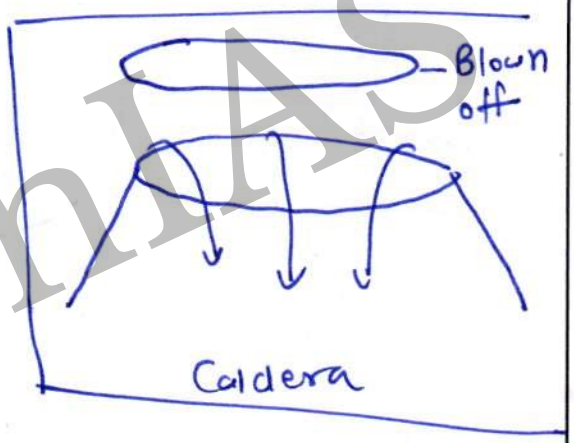
like SO_2 and NO_2.

(3) When this lava flow reaches the surface vent ⇒ they are very explosive

(4) The explosion is so powerful that volcano collapses on itself, after blowing the cinder cone at the top.



(5) What remains is a large hollow depression - remnant of a volcano known as caldera

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Contribution to Scenic Beauty

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Unique land form than the surrounding region
2. Adds to the topographic diversity of the locality.
3. lava flows rich in minerals leads to formation of vegetation diversity surrounding caldera
4. Areas of great tourism potential given scenic beauty. Eg: Iceland caldera.
5. Diversity of relief and thereby accompanying biodiversity ⇒ rich adds to natural beauty.

∴ caldera are unique landforms of on earth, which needs to be protected from over-tourism.

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to IMD, when temperature of a region crosses 40° C in plains and 30° C in case of hills, it is known as heat wave.

Reasons : Increased frequency & intensity of global heat waves

① Climate change induced by global warming (IPCC AR6 report)

② Omega blocking of Jets streams due to change in atmospheric circulation

③ Urban Heat island effect due to defective urbanisation

④ Deforestation → increased industrialisation
↳ ↓ cooling effect.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Wetland enroachment and destruction
→ adding to warming up of local environment

(6) Increased vulnerability due to ↑ed poverty and inequality.

(7) Dry air ~~lon~~ over landmass due to local wind. (G) loo, sirocco

(8) lack of formation of convectional clouds to high pressure over lands.

Impact on Global Food Security

(1) Reduced productivity of agriculture

(2) Reduced productivity of farmers to due intense heat → reduced working hours.

(3) Extreme events like floods & drought reduced crop production.

(4) Increased social strife due to hunger

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) food systems would be destroyed

(7) large scale failure of crop & livestock production → ↓ farmers income.

(8) Increased marginalisation & inequality in world.

Way forward → Climate Smart Agriculture
- → Zero Budget Natural farming
- → Agro climatically suited crop ~~crops~~ production
- → Reducing dependence on water guzzling crops.

∴ PM-PRANAM initiative could go a long way in solving problem of heat wave induced food security problem.

VisionIAS

18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Grassland is one of the unique biome that forms a transition biome between dry arid lands and wetter margins.

Characteristics of Grassland Biome

① Low rainfall : usually less than 75 cm annually

② Fixed season : Hot summers, mild winters and small rainy season.

③ Vegetation : Mostly covered by small to long grasses species that grow in moisture deficient conditions.

④ Biodiversity : less than rainforests but boasts of rodents, cats, camels, etc.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Margins of grasslands have rich biodiversity → transition zone

(6) Temperature : Temperature in grasslands show small variation in daily and annual temp

(7) location : Temperate Grasslands are located between 35° N - 65° N and similarly in south.

Tropical Grassland : Between 15° N - 25° N and 15° S - 25° S.

Threats : Banni Grassland of India

(1) Overgrazing : due to local nomadic maintained herds of goats & sheeps.

(2) Development : led destruction of local biome.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Deforestation of surrounding areas
→ spillover effect on grassland

(4) Biodiversity loss : Due to deept. activities, extinction of species.

(5) land shifted to Agriculture by local people → destroying local ecosystem

(6) Pollution → both air and soil pollution
→ contamination → -ve effect on grassland.

(7) Soil Erosion due to deforestation & grazing

∴ Bonni Grassland just like any grassland biome, provides crucial ecosystem service, hence needs to be protected.

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Secularism in India is based on positive model where all religion has "equall support and protection" from the state unlike western model of non-interference in religion.

Indian Secularism: Challenge to Inter religious domination

(1) All religion granted equal protection under the state

(2) Fundamental right of individual to follow and profess any religion (Article 25, 28)

(3) Non discrimination policy on the basis of religion (Article 14, 15, 16, etc)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Minorities protection → cultural rights under Article 29 & 30.

(5) Against cultural hegemony & assimilation of minorities.

(6) No state religion (official)

(7) Affirmative action like reservation for the deprived and weaker section (Article 330/332)

Indian Secularism: Against Intra Religion domination

(1) No caste based or sect based discrimination within religion

(2) Affirmative action basis → social backwardness and not religion.

(3) Policy of & religious reforms → principle arm length intervention

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Reforms ~~to~~ within religion to promote modern thought and values like gender equality. (Eg:) Sabrimala case.

(5) Cultural protection to not just religious minority but linguistic & other minority.

(6) Against ~~Pat~~ Patriarchal mindset prevailing within religion.

∴ India's approach to secularism is a novel way to define relationship between state and religion.

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian cities serve as a ~~centre~~ ~~of~~ cultural centres of minIndia encapsulating idea of "Unity in Diversity"

But it has been marred by inequality and exclusion.

Cities : Inequality & Exclusion

Yes

1. Dilapidating infrastructure
2. Spread of urban sprawls
3. Ghettoization of marginalized and poor.
4. Caste based → Class based discrimination.
5. Centres of development, surrounded by ocean of poverty.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) lack of basic civic amenities to most poor people

(7) Poor drainage, polluted environment, lack of safe drinking water

(8) Slums → common feature → poor social conditions.

[No] - Not landscape of inequality & exclusion

(1) No caste based discrimination

(2) Increased social mobility

(3) Equal opportunity at employment

(4) Individualism and anonymity.

Steps : Urban Area → Egalitarian

---

(1) Supply of basic social infrastructure

(2) Expansive outreach of government support programme. (e-governance)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Social security of informal worker (APY)

(4) Health needs of people → taken care

eg: Ayushman Bharat insurance

(5) Education inclusivity (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan)

(6) Urban employment scheme

(PM - Employment Gaurantee Programme)

(7) Affordable Housing Programme under smart city mission

(8) Rehabilitation of slum dwellers through in-situ slum reconstruction project.

∴ Indian cities need to be made more inclusive in order to fulfill SDG 11 of sustainable cities

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01101662

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhishek Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Karol Bagh

ORN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Processing Industry provides employment to 11.2% of total employment provided by manufacturing sector of India. (Economic Survey 2024)

Rapid Growth of FPI sector

① Growth due to strong forward & backward linkages.

② Increasing demand of hygienic & processed foods.

③ Agriculture dominance in Indian economy (17% of GDP)

④ Strong export growth (> 50 Billion $)

⑤ Policy initiative / thrust of government.

Eg: PM Kisan Sampada Yojana.

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Food Safety Challenges : Rapid Growth

(1) lack of monitoring of by FSSAI

Eg: MDH case

(2) lack of Quality testing lab (QTL)

(3) Poor certification standards adopted by Ministry of food Processing

(4) Lack of oversight and dominance of bureaucratic hurdles.

(5) corruption is prevalent in enforcement.

(6) lack of cold storage infrastructure.

(7) Poor & decentralized network of retail stores.

(8) Most FPI industries still in unorganised sector.

FPI industry growth is imperative for inclusive growth (PM Modi), hence challenges arising out of it should be appropriately tackled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Shanta Kumar Committee, PDS system is full of bottlenecks and needs to continously evolved & upgraded to increase its efficiency.

Transformation of FPS under PDS

① Digitization of procurement & distribution of FPS shop.

② Biometric authentication of beneficiaries to reduce leakage

③ Social audit of FPS by local PRI's and ULB's

④ Infrastructure upgrade of FPS

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(5) Smart card enabled uptake of provision grains

(6) One nation One ration card interoperability at FPS → helps migrants.

Shortcomings - existing in PDS

(1) Centralised nature of procurement of grains → should be decentralised

(2) Irregular arrival of food grains - mismatch with crop cycle.

(3) Leakage & diversion → still high.

(4) Nexus between local administration & FPS → corruption & bribery

(5) lack of involvement of community & citizens in its functioning.

∴ According to Montek Singh Ahluwalia FPS should be dismantled in the long run and should be replaced by DBT.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri-start up fund of 10000 Cr introduced in Budget (interim) of FY 25 in February, gave impetus to growth of startups in this field.

Agri-Tech startups: Enhancing Productivity

1. Increased efficiency of fertiliser & pesticide use.
2. Choosing crops according to soil type
3. Irrigation support: micro irrigation & drip irrigation intervention
4. Precision farming: low use of inputs
5. Farming technique to be practised
6. Drone based surveillance of crops / field.

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(7) Extension service like climate & weather update insurance facilities, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri-startups → Market Access

(1) Inverse fork to farm strategy

(2) Increasing availability of farmers produce to varied consumers (platform)

(3) Help in export growth.

(4) Value addition of produce → ↑ed income.

(5) Packaging, grading, measurement support

(6) Access to cold storage & supply chain ↑ed shelf life

(7) Transportation & contract farming → ↓ cost of production of farmers.

∴ Development of Agri-startups is crucial for doubling farmers income (Ashok Dalwai committee)

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Project Bhoomi' by Karnataka government aims at digitizing the land records with ownership details.

Role of Digitization → Effective implementation of land reforms.

① Land Holding Pattern would be known → policy input.

② land consolidation would be easy given records. → economies of scale.

③ land ceiling act could be carried out effectively → ing equitable distribution

④ Benami properties would be distributed among weaker groups.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Better targetting of government schemes like PM KISAN, PM KUSUM

(6) Rights of sharecoppers & tenant farmers would be recognised

(7) landless labours (agriculture) exploitation would reduce.

(8) Regulation of agricultural ~~land~~ rent → efficient and under oversight of state.

(9) Will increase socio-economic equality by distributing holding (land)

(10) Solve problem of capitalist farming → usuitable to Indian economic structure.

∴ Project Swamitva launched under Ministry of Rural Development is key to digitize land records → land reforms.

VisionIAS

5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Manufacturing has the highest employment elasticity, greater than 1 according to Niti Ayog's Manufacturing (Mfg) in India Report.

Mfg. led growth : Exploit Demographic Dividend

1. Highest employment potential (ILO Report)
2. UNFPA → India 37 years demographic dividend period. (2018 - 2055)
3. Women employment → inclusive growth.
4. Absorb semi-skilled workforce displaced from agriculture.
5. Scheme like Make in India & Skill India mission

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→ ↑ng supply of semi-skilled workforce.

Mfg. led growth: Accelerate economic growth.

① Manufacturing - low and middle end manufacturing → High export potential.

② PLI scheme → accelerated contribution to GDP

③ Adds to increased supply of goods to economy → ↑ GDP

④ Diversifies industrial base of the country

⑤ Capital intensive and engineering goods increase capacity of the economy

⑥ Increased employment & balanced regional growth → ↑ed demand → ↑ GDP.

∴ UK Sinha committee recommendation must be implemented to increase India's mfg. base.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

75% of India's coastline is vulnerable to cyclones and tsunamis (IMD) while 40% of coastline face coastal erosion due to action of waves (INCOIS)

Resilience of Indian Coastal Communities

(A) Structural Measures

1. Preparation of barrier bars along coastline
2. Early warning radar system using coastal surveillance network.
3. Hazard zonation at district level
4. Embankments around area of high population density.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Hazard resilient infrastructure creation around coastal regions.

Non structural Measures

(1) Proper implementation of Coastal Zone Regulations

(2) Capacity building of local response team to hazards.

(3) Community participation in response & rescue efforts.

(4) Disaster appropriate preparedness and training of coastal population

(5) Awareness campaign using civil society organisation and NGO's.

(6) Strengthening capacity of PRI's and urban local body → preparedness, response & recovery.

∴ Growing extreme activities due to climate change need holistic action to achieve SDG 13 (Climate Action)

VisionIAS

7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit Programme aims at promoting sustainable production and consumption in Indian economy, launched in Budget of FY 24.

Green Credit Programme (GCP) → Beyond C-management

1. Reduced green washing efforts
2. Makes corporates more env. sensitive
3. Increases transparency and accountability
4. Policy input to future regulation
5. Not compulsive but based on self need.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns

① Might not translate into action

②

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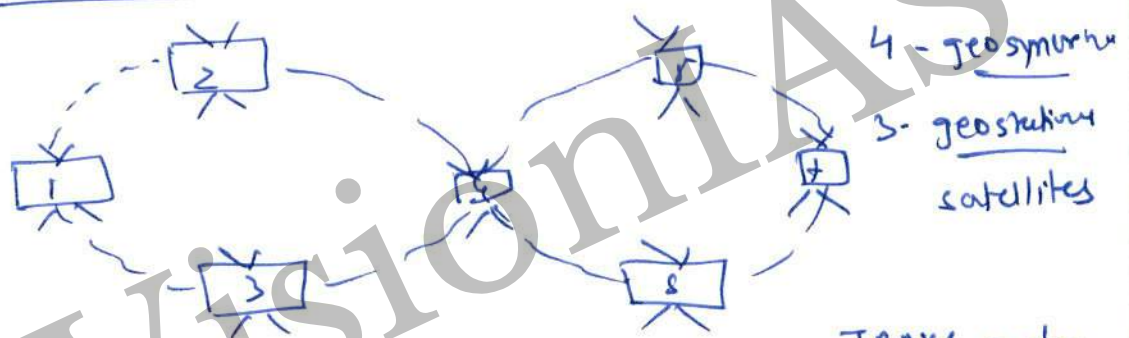
8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Navigation through Indian Constellation (NavIC) is indigenous satellite navigation system based on IRNSS satellite configuration.



IRNSS config.

Need for NavIC

① Suitable to Indian subcontinent needs.

② Can be configured to suit military as well as civilian usage.

③ Reduced dependence on global service → GPS, etc.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Saves valuable foreign exchange of the country

(5) Fosters innovation and research in field of remote sensing

(6) Stride ofor India at global stage

(7) Outsource technology to other countries

(8) Control of over local data which might be sensitive and can be misused.

(9) Fillip to Spatial Data based industry in India — growing at 20% p.a.

(10) Indigenous manufacturing of allied industry. (Help in space industry)

NaVIC demonstrates a great leap by India in remote sensing technology.

VisionIAS

9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to world cyber crime Index, India is ranked 10th globally as cybercrime hotspot.

Cyber-enabled financial Crime → Money laundering (Reasons)

1. Development of Cryptocurrency based on blockchain technology
2. Decentralised nature of transaction
3. Anonymity of user facilitating the transaction
4. Mostly transnational - outside jurisdiction of single country.
5. Use of modern, rapidly evolving tech.

VisionIAS

(6) lack of global cooperation and standards to deal with crypto.

Ways → Government can address issue

(1) formulation of crypto governance framework - under RBI, SEBI

(2) Implement the policy & legislation involving cyber crime led money laundering.

(3) Investment in technical capability enhancement of cyber fraud architecture.

(4) Training of skilled human resource to detect and prevent money laundering.

(5) Creating a dedicated taskforce - combining CERT-in & ED officials.

Government should prevent misuse of cyber tech for money laundering by ratifying Budapest convention.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rapid progress made by global military giants like USA and China in Defence Technology → imperative on India to improve it's technical capability.

Need for technology absorption

① Increasing geopolitical tension & global race for autonomy.

② Rising stature of India economically around the world (5 Trillion $ economy)

③ SAGAR Doctrine → being the net security provider in IOR.

④ Humanitarian and Disaster Response (HADR) capabilities can be augmented.

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(5) Regional instability → Pakistan, Bangladesh etc

(6) Hostile neighbourhood : Skirmishes with China & Myanmar refugee crisis.

Challenges faced by India in Tech Absorption

(1) Lack of funds → low budget of defence spending

(2) low investment in defence R&D

(3) Poor private participation in defence production

(4) Unsatisfactory performance of institutions like DRDO (K. Raghavan Committee)

(5) Import dependence → very high in critical and emerging tech.

∴ Shekatkar committee recommendation of increasing defence budget to 2.5-3% of GDP is vital for tech. absorption.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In the budget of FY 25, the government has made special emphasis on development in North Eastern Region. (NER)

Issues faced in development of trade and industries in N.E.R

① Instability in the region due to insurgency, cross border terrorism, etc.

② Difficult and treacherous terrain
→ difficult development of infrastructure.

③ Geographical isolation → Chickens neck corridor (Siliguri) → 32 km

④ Historical neglect → underdevelopment of the region.

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(5) Hostile neighbourhood : China & Myanmar → support insurgent groups

(6) Inner line Permit and 6th Schedule

↳ reduce outreach of government development programmes.

Measures Taken : N.E.R's development

(1) UNNATI Scheme → Budget FY 25

(2) Ministry of Development of North East Region - (MoDoNER)

(3) North Eastern Regional Council under Home Minister → involving Governors.

(4) Aspirational District Programme (ADP) to increase human capital.

(5) National Mission on Oilseeds - Oil Palm

↳ to increase oilseed cultivation.

∴ according to 2nd ARC, N.E.R represents a stable anarchy, which requires continous govt support for development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Other connectivity and infrastructure projects : Undertaken

(1) IMT → India - Myanmar and Thailand Trilateral Highway → increasing connectivity.

(2) Kaladan Project : To connect Kolkata and Manipur via Myanmar's Sittwe port bypassing Bangladesh.

(3) BBIN Project : Motorway connecting Bhutan - India → Bangladesh.

∴ N.E.R being a bridge between India and ASEAN → holds importance for international trade & cultural exchange.

VisionIAS

12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation, according a study by Ashok Gulati and Saini, is vital to improve climate-resilience of Indian agriculture caused due to climate change led water scarcity.

Climate Change → Growing water scarcity

① Increased frequency of droughts

② Erratic monsoon → less availability of water → drying up of lakes (El-Nino)

③ Global warming → drying up of aquifers

④ High pollution → unfit nature of available water

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) low Ground water recharge → less availability in non-monsoon months.

Micro-irrigation → Sustainable Agri Practices

(1) leads to precision agriculture → low utilisation of water

(2) Can be used for fertigation : low demand for fertiliser → ↓ soil pollution

(3) Dryland farming can be taken up easily in area of low rainfall

(4) less reliance on monsoon and ground water availability.

(5) low consumption of power used to draw underground water

(6) Increased productivity of crops → ↑ farmers income.

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(7) Practices of unsustainable practices like Flooding will be removed → ↓ salinisation, ↓ alkanisation of soils.

Steps to increase Micro-irrigation adoption

(1) Infrastructure status to micro-irrigation industry. → (↓ cost of credit)

(2) Capital subsidy to low and marginal income farmers for adoption.

(3) Demonstration effect by adoption by FPO's and cooperatives → ↑ed confidence

(4) Awareness about cost reduction & increased productivity due to micro-irrigation.

Increased extreme events (IPCC AR6) due to climate change makes it necessary for small and marginal farmers to adopt micro-irrigation systems → inclusive growth in agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Railways share in freight transportation has been consistently decreasing (↓ 25%), while that of road transport is increasing.

Issues Pertaining to freight Transportation by Railways

① High cost of freight due to cross-subsidisation of fares

② low operating ratio of Railways i.e. around 98%.

③ Congestion & delay in freight transportation due to under capacity and over-utilisation.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Increased derailments → loss of human lives & goods in transportation

(5) Poor quality of delivery → loss, reduction in quality of goods / consignment.

Strategies adopted to overcome issues in freight transportation. & ↑ share in domestic freight

(1) Dedicated freight corridors Project

↳ ↓ congestion and delay → ↓ cost

(2) Modernisation of wagons & fleet

↳ better service experience

(3) Upgradation of railway tracks & doubling of tracks → ↑ed capacity of transporation.

(4) Multimodal connectivity Projects. → increased supply chain involvement.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Running double decker freight trains → "Sheshnag" ⇒ ↑ed delivery

(6) Upgrading of engines → ↑ed Power and ↓ng C- footprint.

(7) Capacity building and training of workforce

(8) Increased coordination between Railway zones → ↑ed efficiency.

(9) Rebuilding signalling system → to reduce delay in operation

∴ Bibek Debroy committee recommendation on upgrading railway infrastructure is key to increase domestic share of railways in freight.

VisionIAS

14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Ministry of Power and Niti Aayog's NDC dashboard, Renewable (R.E) energy in India comprises 42% of the power mix, about to increase to 50% by 2030.

Factors : Strides in R.E

① Physical / Geographical features

→ Abundant solar & wind energy potential

→ sub-tropical country.

Solar : 19% ; Wind : 10.2% (Power mix)

② Agriculture based economy →

huge potential for biofuels

Eg: Gobar Gas.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Huge middle class population → increasing demand for cleaner fuel.

(4) large reserves of Thorium → development of Nuclear Energy (3rd stage)

(5) International Solar Alliance Initiative

↑ adoption of solar energy

(6) Green Grid Initiative : One world One Sun, One Grid initiative

(7) Global Biofuel alliance : At UAE COP 28 → ↑ed usage of biofuel in economy

(8) GoBarDhan scheme : to increase decentralised production of natural gas ~~fro~~ in rural areas.

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(9) Commitment at Paris Agreement (COP21)

↳ NDC's to be met by 2030

(10) Panchamrita Declaration by PM-Modi at Glasgow summit

(11) Climate change responsible country → India → increased commitment.

(12) Increased government and policy support through initiatives like: National Solar Mission, National Hybrid Policy.

(13) Green Hydrogen Mission: 19,200 cr in Budget of FY 2024

(14) PM - Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana increase solar rooftop adoption.

∴ Both natural and policy led factors help India achieve strides in global renewable energy transition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural runoff containing fertiliers and pesticide is a common feature among Indian Agriculture scenario, leading to severe environmental pollution.

Runoff → Env. pollution

① Eutrophication of water bodies due to increased concentration of nutrients. (Sodium, Potassium, Nitrogen, Potash)

② Ground water contamination : due to leaching of fertilizers and pesticides

③ Soil pollution : ↑ alkalinity and salinity → creation of hard pans.

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Bioaccumulation and bio magnification into the tissues of animals

(5) Air pollution : release of SO_x and NO_x from soil → due to action of bacteria & denitrific organisms.

Measures Taken: Mitigate impact of Agri runoff

(1) Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (UN)

(2) Carbon Farming → ↓ use of fertilisers.

(3) Integrated farming system

(4) Zero Budget Natural Farming

(5) Organic farming of produces

(6) Proper use of irrigation → micro & drip irrigation

(7) Growing agro-climatically suited crops.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) low msp on water guzzling crops.

(9) Reduction in support (price) to Urea and Nutrient Based subsidy.

(10) Bio-input resource centres to be made - 10,000 (Budget FY 25)

(11) Creation of Nano Urea and Nano DAP
→ ↓ usage of fertilisers

(12) PM-PRANAM initiative; reduce dependence on industrial fertilisers and pesticides.

∴ Deregulation of fertilisers industry along with increasing adoption of natural farming will lead to mitigating impact of agri. runoff.

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 2023 floods of Himachal Pradesh leading to overflowing of Beas river and destruction of Pandoh Dam due to cloudburst → example of man-made disaster.

Influx of Tourist → Mand Made Disasters.

① Unsustainable land Use - especially in hills → overloading (Joshimath subsidence)

② Rampant construction & developmental activities - (Eg) Char Dham Project.

③ Collapse of Silkyara Tunnel in Uttarakhand → removal of support

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(4) Deforestation of mountain slope → reduced support to rugged terrain

(5) Shift of land for hotel construction from forest → landslides

Eg: Chamoli landslide.

(6) Increased water demand → excessive water extraction → instability of hills

Measures to be Implemented: Sustainable Tourism

(1) Reduction in tourist influx → Tax fee of entry into hill states

(2) Regulating land use pattern → avoiding construction of slope > 30°

(3) Implementing measures of NDMA according hazard zonation maps.

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(4) Green development and nature based solution to infrastructure development

(5) Reforestation and stabilisation of hill slopes → geo engineering

(6) Clearance of encroached river valleys and beds

(7) Reviewing Hydro-electric project sustainability in seismic zone V

(8) Regulating tourism in monsoon season & developing early warning system for hazards.

Himalayas represent and ecologically sensitive zones which need to be protected from human induced changes.

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Superconductivity is the ability of a medium to transfer electric energy w/o any appreciable loss in transmission.

(Mostly seen/observed at $-273^{\circ}C$)

Superconductors: Innovation in Science & Technology

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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United states Chamber of Commerce puts India in list of "Doubtful Countries" with respect to protection of IPR and implementation of TRIPS Agreement.

IPR laws in India
- Patents Act, 1970
- Copyright Act, 1957
- GI Act, 1999
- Trademarks Act, 1999

Enforcement Challenges: Commercialisation

1. large presence of informal economy
2. Dependence of population on cheap copies.
3. lack of enforcement wing network

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(4) Poor training of enforcement workforce

(5) lack of awareness of IPR in small & micro producers.

Regulatory Challenges: Commercialisation of IPR

(1) Conflict between public welfare and private IPR interest

(2) Provision of compulsory licensing → conflict with Tech giants. (Section 84, Patents Act, 1970)

(3) Evergreening of Patents → especially in medical / pharma field.

(Eg:) Nexavar issue.

(4) Conflict of jurisdiction and slow process of approval of IPRs

(5) lack of human capability to understand and approve IPR's.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Administrative Challenges : Commercialisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Huge pendency of IPR application
2. Misuse of traditional knowledge
3. Non-equitable sharing of benefits arising out of genetic resources use (Nagoya Protocol)
4. Lack of IP professionals → enforcement & approval.
5. Poor coordination → different IPR laws and regime in different countries
6. Acts like PPV & FR, 2001 circumvents IPR framework. (Eg: Frito lay FL-5 Potato case)

Strong IPR regime is vital for targetting FDI in high end manufacturing industry of India.

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Andaman & Nicobar was the only integrated command that existed before plan for theaterisation of commands project was initiated.

It plans to create 3 more theatre commands

- Northern command
- Western command
- Eastern command.

Challenges: Creating integrated theatre commands

1. lack of coordination ~~of~~ among tri-services (Army, Navy, Air Force)
2. No previous historical experience of the action.

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(3) Successful experience of current setup in past wars and conflicts.

(4) Economic cost of the plan is too high

(5) It would be a time taking and cumbersome process.

(6) The head of integrated commond may not have expertise of other two services

(7) Troops morale may go down

(8) Transition phase → increases India's vulnerability to regional forces

Ways for Greater Integration & Rationalisation

(1) Office of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) can create harmony and coordination

(2) Better utilisation of resources under a single command

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Joint action would be holistic and well coordinated.

(4) Need and demand for new equipment and technology can be better assessed.

(5) Modernisation of forces can be carried out easily

(6) Economies of scale in bargaining while importing arms & equipment.

(7) Will reduce redundant and under used resources → ↓ cost of operation.

∴ Integrated theatres are a need of current regional circumstances.

Proper coordination among tri-services is key for implementation.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Sela Tunnel was inaugaurated by PM Modi in Arunachal Pradesh to boost connectivity in border villages.

Border Villages: facilities → Enhancing Border security

① First line of defence against war and agression

② Acts as eyes and ears ~~about~~ of the country – adversary's actions.

③ Prevents alienation among the border citizens

④ Misuse by non-state actors is considerably reduced.

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(5) They are strong & central part of India's foreign policy

(6) Tourism potential → scenic beauty and world heritage sites

(7) Check on insurgency, cross border militants, etc

(8) Supports army infrastructure and defence needs in border areas.

Measures Taken By Government

(1) Vibrant Village Programme

– 4600 Cr (Budget 23) : to boost basic civic amenities in 4 Border states villages.

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(2) Bharatmala Project : Increased connectivity of frontier villages

(3) BRO → Road / Border roads → project → including mountain & valley roads.

(4) Border Infrastructure and Management Programme (BIM) — 13000 Cr investment until FY 26

(5) BOLT - QIT project across borders to improve security and safety to citizens.

(6) Aspirational District Programme : to increase health, education & sanitation outcomes

∴ Border villages are important not only as centres of cultural excellence but also for enhancing border security.

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